

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price \$2 per Annum.—\$1 in Advance.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1813.

[Vol. LI.—No. 2656.]

SPEECH OF

Mr. Tallmadge,

of the House of Representatives of the U. S. January 7th, on the bill in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act to raise an Additional Military force," and for other purposes."

MR. TALLMADGE said he felt a peculiar embarrassment, in rising to offer to the consideration of the committee, some of his own reflections on an important subject now under debate, from a two-fold consideration. In the first place, the magnitude of the question, might claim the aid of more talented talents than he pretended to possess, and therefore to do it justice, he feared would not be in his power. — He said Mr. T. in the extensive range of debate, which has been permitted by the Chair, the whole field of our foreign relations has been open to examination, and the policy of our own government, in relation to Great-Britain, has been viewed fairly within the range of discussion.

In the second place, the gentlemen, who had preceded, have occupied the ground so ably, and discussed the subject so extensively, that it was somewhat difficult to present arguments entirely novel, to arrest the attention of the committee. Having a belief, however, that there were some important considerations, in relation to the bill now under debate, which had not yet been brought into view, he begged the attention of the committee, while he endeavoured to lay before them the views which he had taken of the subject, and which constrained him most decidedly to oppose the passage of the bill.

Before I enter upon the merits of the subject, said Mr. T. I take occasion to express my hearty assent to declarations made by honorable gentlemen, that this is no time to indulge the pickering of party; and it is greatly to be desired, that all distinctions of this sort were entirely laid aside and forgotten. Sir, I should consider it the most suspicious event of my life, if I could see every gentleman on this floor determined to take and maintain the true old American ground occupied by the patriots of '76. Although it may be painful to the feelings of an honorable mind, to be assailed with odious appellations, and charged with duplicity and falsehood, yet the mind which has virtue for its basis, a conscious integrity for its support, and firmness sufficient to enable the man to do his duty, may hope to pass unhurt by such malicious slanders.

Standing as I do, in the highly responsible situation of one of the legislators of this extensive country, I hope to have stability and integrity sufficient to enable me to discharge my duty to my constituents. If, after having passed through the revolutionary war, and having never changed my political creed to the present day, an odious epithet could induce me to alter my course I should be unworthy the confidence of my country. But when Mr. Chairman, proceeds this system of slander and abuse? From the foul presses of our country—To whom are some of the fairest characters which have ever adorned this or any other country, indebted for the odious epithets of monarchists, foreign agents, Tories, and the like? To your imported patriots, who, weary of the dull pursuits of industry on their native soil; or escaping from the justice of the laws of their own country, have fled to this happy land, to instruct its inhabitants into the true principles of liberty and equality.

To this set of newly fledged politicians, and of a similar stamp, is this once happy country indebted for one half the miseries, and much of the disgrace which it suffers.

I have been led into this digression, in consequence of remarks which have fallen from the other side of the house, but will now return to my subject.

A gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Stow) who addressed you early in this debate, told us that he reprobated the war, and had no confidence in the administration to conduct it to a successful issue, but should vote for the bill to enable them to carry it on.—This is strange political logic to my understanding. While I subscribe fully to his premises, the reasonings of my mind bring me to a very different result.—Because I deprecate this war, as pregnant with great evils, if not ruin to my country, I will, therefore, take all constitutional measures to bring it to a speedy and honorable close, and because I have no confidence in the executive department of our government, nor in the subordinate agents who have

been appointed to conduct the war, I am in conscience bound not to vote for this bill, which if adopted, will entail still greater evils on this devoted country.

In presenting the subject to this honorable committee, in its most appropriate form, it may be proper to examine into the prominent causes of our dispute, which has terminated in open war with Great-Britain. These I take to be three, viz.

1. The Orders in Council.
2. Impressment of our seamen.
3. The attack upon the Chesapeake.

That we may narrow the point in controversy as much as possible, I remark that ample and satisfactory atonement having been made for the violation of our rights by the attack on the Chesapeake, one cause of disturbance, and a prominent one too, has been finally removed. It has, indeed been frequently remarked on this floor, that the satisfaction offered for the unauthorized attack on the frigate Chesapeake, was long delayed, and very reluctantly offered. However painful it may be to censure the conduct of our own government, yet a sense of justice obliges me to say, that to every overture made by Great-Britain to accommodate this unpleasant affair, our administration attached some exceptionable condition, which closed the door to an amicable adjustment. The committee cannot have forgotten the early disavowal of this wanton aggression on the honor of our flag by the British government, and the tender of satisfaction which was made, but failed, because our minister was instructed to couple with this complaint the subject of impressment; nor can they have forgotten, how indignant the ministry and nation were, when the President assumed the right of judging what would best comport with the honor of their king. Few, I believe, who read the offensive remark from that which ensued. And while I am upon this subject, I take occasion to remark, that in all our attempts to negotiate with the British government, there seems to have been some untoward circumstance, some unfortunate condition, either accidentally or intentionally, attached to the question at issue, which has defeated the negotiation.

It would be within the scope of my present plan to take a particular review of the British orders in council, as well as the subject of impressments. But inasmuch as the documents relating to these two subjects, have been laid on every gentleman's table; and more especially when I reflect that both topics have been very ably discussed by some gentlemen who have preceded me, and especially by the gentleman who has just set down, (Mr. Bleeker,) I shall content myself with taking but a brief review of these prominent, and I may add, the only remaining causes for the present war.—As to the orders in council, it ought not to be forgotten, that during several lengthy discussions to obtain their repeal, as well by our Ministers in London, as at this place, they have been considered as the prominent point in dispute. So, again as to the origin of our restrictive system, it cannot be forgotten that the friends and abettors of those measures, uniformly professed that they were adopted as retaliatory for the orders in council. From the first partial non-importation act, which passed on the 18th of April, 1806, down to the law of March 2d, 1811—the object has been on the very face of the law, to procure a repeal of the Orders in Council, and of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. If any doubt should remain on the mind of any member of this committee, as to this fact, I beg him to turn his eye to the restrictive code, and I presume he will find the evidence to be abundant and complete. In this system of anti-commercial regulations, I find the origin and progress of our present political calamities. And here, Mr. Chairman, I shall readily admit, that we had grievances and complaints, great and heavy against both of the belligerents; nor have I the least inclination to palliate or excuse them. My object is to show what I have uniformly expressed on this floor, that our system of non-importation, non-intercourse and embargo have been directed against the orders in council, as to Great-Britain, and nothing else; and finally have brought this country into a ruinous war. Is there a man within these walls, who does not now believe (as was fully predicted when the law passed) that the conditions held out to the two great belligerents, to induce them to repeal their obnoxious edicts, violating the neutral commerce of the United States, placed the execution of our law in the

hands of a foreign government? Is there a man of ordinary capacity in the United States, having the means of information, who now believes that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repealed on the 1st of November 1810, according to the proclamation of the President of the United States, solemnly announcing that fact; and that they henceforward ceased to violate our neutral commerce? Does not candor constrain all to confess that long after the pretended repeal of the aforesaid decrees, our commerce was harassed in every sea where French cruisers could reach it? Need I point you to the piratical seizures and burning of the American property in the Baltic, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic seas, by the privateers and fleets of the French Empire, subsequent to this pretended repeal, and sanctioned expressly by its authority? If all other evidence should be deemed insufficient, I enquire whether the French Emperor himself has not sufficiently humbled this country (if indeed our cup of humiliation had not been full before) by his own formal, anti-dated repeal of his Berlin and Milan Decrees, long subsequent to the time implied on the President by the Duke de Cadore?

It cannot have escaped the attention of the committee, or of the nation, that Napoleon's decree respecting the Berlin and Milan Decrees, bears date the 28th of April, 1811, and is explicitly bottomed on the law of congress, passed March 2d, 1811, the sole object of which law was to confirm the proclamation of the President which had then been issued more than four months, and the legality of which had become very questionable. This decree may be found among the documents accompanying the President's message of Nov. 4th, 1812, and on the 46th page of those printed papers.

If further evidence would be needed to prove the abominable fraud of this transaction, it may be found in the correspondence of our minister at Paris, in the summer of 1811, wherein he remarks, that he had repeatedly demanded evidence of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, but none could be obtained. And yet forsooth, we are now furnished with a Decree dated in April, preceding, but not issued until we were so entangled in French foils, that war with Great-Britain was inevitable. If this fact alone had been understood, I put it to the candor of this honorable committee to say, whether they would have consented to the declaration of war against Great-Britain at the time and for the reasons which were given? I say, without fear of contradiction that they would not? If my premises are true, and the inference undisputed, since the government has been grossly deceived and drawn into this war, for reasons and causes which did not then exist, most assuredly it becomes our duty as well as interest to relieve the country from its pressure as soon as possible.

In addition to all this, it is a singular fact in the history and progress of this war, that in five days after its declaration, (viz. on the 23d of June, 1812) and as soon as the aforesaid decree of the French Emperor was made known to the British Ministry by Mr. Russell, an order in council was issued, repealing the former obnoxious orders, which had been ostensibly the most prominent cause of the war; and yet the President has never issued his Proclamation announcing that fact, as by the terms of the law of March 2d, 1811, he was expressly bound to do. On this failure of the President to do what the law enjoined on him to perform, as well as having issued his Proclamation of Nov. 1810, without possessing the facts required by the law to support him; I make no comment. The account is still unsettled between him and this injured country.

The Orders in Council having thus been revoked, the continuance of the War seems to rest upon the Impressment of our Seamen alone.—Give me leave, then, to enquire into the grounds of this practice, as claimed by Great-Britain. Is it not bottomed on the ancient doctrine of Perpetual Allegiance; or in other words, that the native-born subject can never so expatriate, as that the mother country may not claim his service in time of war? Is this a novel doctrine, either as to time, or the nation who now attempts to enforce it? I venture to say, that Great-Britain has practised upon this principle, ever since she has been a nation; and it is farther manifest, that France, and all the maritime powers of Europe, have maintained the same doctrine.—Nay, sir, we maintain the same doctrine, in our own country; in proof of which, witness the President's Proclamation, at the commencement of this war; and

notice also, the recent case of Clark the spy, who was condemned to suffer death by a court-martial, and was pardoned by the President, on the ground of his owing Allegiance to the United States, although residing in an enemy's territory, and having been naturalized or sworn allegiance to the King of Great-Britain. Hence it would seem, that the principle set up, was not novel nor singular.—But what is the principle in contest, between the two governments? Great-Britain claims the right to visit neutral merchant ships on the high seas; and if she finds any of her native-born subjects, to take them into her service.

—The government of the United States denies to her this right; and asserts, that a foreigner, naturalized in this country, is absolved from all allegiance to the parent state. The practice of Great-Britain, under her principle, has undoubtedly subjected some of our native citizens to capture and involuntary service, from causes which I need not here repeat. In all such cases, I take it to be admitted, on all hands, that she sets up no claim; and therefore every abuse of this sort, is capable of remedy.—But on this head I have no hesitation in expressing my unqualified belief, founded on documents which have been laid on our tables, that the list of such impressed seamen is greatly exaggerated.—Out of the number, 6257, of American Citizens, said to have been impressed, and forming a standing Head-piece to the list of our Grievances, I very much question, if 500 native Americans can be found among them all.—The document lately furnished by the Secretary of State, if carefully examined, will serve very much to substantiate this fact.—Many names are there returned, who have only forwarded their claims to our Consul at London, and who, very probably, never set foot on American ground. Others again are continued on the list, who have been discharged years ago; and others, who have voluntarily engaged in her service.

The question then at issue, I take to be this:—Shall the war with G. Britain be continued, to oblige her to relinquish the practice of taking, from our merchantmen, her native citizen Sailors?—If we could obtain the principle, by continuing the war, I think it can be demonstrated, that it would be injurious to the American Seamen to have it so established; inasmuch as it would, by increasing the number of our Seamen, necessarily diminish their Wages.—But, circumstanced as Great-Britain is, contending for her existence, against the most formidable power on earth, and resting her last hopes upon her navy, I presume she will never relinquish the principle.

The enquiry has been made, with some solicitude, what will you do with naturalized foreigners? I answer—treat them hospitably, and extend the arm of protection, and all the blessings of government to them, while they continue within your territorial jurisdiction; but if they leave your territory, and chuse to go upon the great highway of nations, the risk and the choice are their own, as will be the peril. Put the case fairly to the yeomanry of our country, and let them understand the subject, that this war is to be carried on for the purpose of protecting foreigners, while sailing on the high-seas; and I very much incline to the opinion, that they would dismiss the authors of this war from further service, or oblige them soon to bring it to a close.—Sir, I will not consent to waste one drop of pure American blood, nor to expend a single dollar, to protect on the high-seas, all the vagabonds of Europe.—Valuable as may have been the acquisition, in obtaining many great and good men, as emigrants from Europe, still I must maintain the opinion, that all the blessings of liberty and domestic government, which are secured to them in common with our native citizens, ought to be an ample compensation.—I know it is no easy matter to draw the precise line, where protection shall cease; but in a question of such moment, as Peace or War; the prosperity and happiness, or perhaps the misery and ruin of our country, I cannot hesitate as to the course proper to be pursued.

With respect to protections, they have become so much a matter of bargain and sale, that having been counterfeited and sold in almost every port in G. Britain, as well as in America, they have long since ceased to answer any valuable purpose. It has been a fact, long since well established, that a foreigner, who could scarcely speak our language, could procure a protection in Great-Britain, purporting to be evidence of his American citizenship.—This then may account for the light and contemptuous treatment given to this species of

evidence, by the officers of the British Navy.

Having thus briefly adverted to the two prominent causes of the present war, the remainder of my remarks will be directed to the provisions of the bill now under discussion, which, should it pass into a law, will increase our military establishment to the number of 55,000 men.—In fact, Sir, when we bring into the account several other corps of troops, such as the engineers, the mounted rangers, &c. beside the 35,000 regular troops already authorized by law; if all the establishments should be completed, and the present bill should pass, I believe we should not greatly over-rate the estimate, if we should consider our military force to be nearly 60,000 men, independent of militia and volunteers. Now, as I am wholly averse to such a measure, I am fortified in this opinion, by the declaration of the chairman of the committee on military affairs, who asserts, that the former establishment, if completed, would be amply sufficient for all the purposes of the war.—I remark then—

1st. That the troops contemplated to be raised by this bill, would be useless as to the purposes of offensive war.—To enforce the truth of this position, I presume it will be sufficient to remark, that modern warfare is become a sort of trade; that the military life is a school, into which men are brought for tuition and instruction; that it requires time, to change the habits and pursuits of men, before they can advantageously assume and understand the duties of a soldier; and that, above all, it requires time and discipline, to insure them to the fatigues, hardships, and privations, of a camp.—If gentlemen will review the history of our revolutionary war, they will find these remarks abundantly verified; and I believe I shall be borne out in the remark, from undoubted evidence, that more of our men perished by diseases, during the two first years of the war, (the years 1775 and 1776,) than we lost from the same cause through the residue of the war. To what else, but to the causes before mentioned, can this great mortality be ascribed? Men of experience, (and I flatter myself that I speak in the hearing of some, who not only recollect the events, but shared in the dangers of the revolutionary war) know that the foregoing remarks are substantially true.

2. I observe further, that this species of force is altogether more extensive, and less efficient, than regular troops.—If gentlemen will turn to the instructive letters of General Washington on this subject, they will find my remarks abundantly verified. Very early in the revolution, he pressed upon Congress not to engage troops on short enlistments, but for the war; and supported his opinion by considerations, of which the following form a summary.

3. I consider the provisions of this bill, altogether inexpedient. What is the present state of your army? The hon. chairman of the military committee has not furnished this committee with a statement of our regular force; nor indeed do I think he was in duty bound to have made such an exhibition; but he has said, that if the establishment was complete, the force was sufficient. I say then, why do you not fill up the regiments now authorized by law? Why should we be called on, to authorize an increased military establishment, in which, by the confession of its friends, there must be a vast increase of officers whose service will not be wanted, if the other corps are not completed?

But the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) has said, that the regular establishment cannot be completed, but this new body of levy troops can. If this be true, I enquire, with solemnity, of this honorable committee, whether it is not decisive as to the continuance of this war? I speak with great confidence, founded on experience, when I assert, that the war cannot be carried on successfully by militia, by volunteers, nor by troops engaged on short enlistments. If this bill is to be supported, because the ranks in your regular army cannot be filled, I say you should begin to think seriously about a peace, or disgrace and discomfiture will be the consequence.

4. I am opposed to this great increase of our military establishment, because it is so truly anti-republican, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The history of the world, and the principles of our own government, testify for us not to jeopardize our spirit, foreign conquests; for when the propensities in any country, for arms, prevail, the liberties of the people cannot be maintained. I cannot those engines of despotism, the doctrine of too strongly recommending the purpose of an foreign invasion of country to the

territory of the U. States. If this spirit is not checked, my fears will be greatly awakened to the safety, if not to the existence of our present happy form of government, which should not be exposed to so severe a pressure. It surely cannot be amiss to call the attention of those who controul the destinies of this country to the situation and views of the northern states on the subject of this war, and that my conscience and my country may be without reproach, I take this occasion seriously and solemnly to warn the friends of this bill and of the war, not to proceed with such rash and hasty strides, lest the evils resulting from their measures should be discovered when it is too late.

The history of other nations ought to afford a caution to us, that we do not endanger the liberties of this country by encouraging large military establishments. Would it be an unheard of event, that an ambitious military chief should lead his victorious army to redress their own wrongs? Has the war of the revolution become so soon forgotten, that its closing scene can make no impression on the minds of our countrymen, or of this house?—Have not gentlemen read (or have they forgotten) the inflammatory letters which were published at Newburg, then the head-quarters of the American army, artfully calculated to arouse the passions, and excite the indignation of a suffering army against their country, just emancipated from British oppression? Sir, the solemn and interesting scene rises full to my recollection, and warns me of danger to be apprehended from a similar cause. Never can I forget the sober reflections of some, and the wild and extravagant expressions of many others, produced by those insidious publications to the army of the revolution. The war was now brought to a close, and its great object had been obtained. The pay of the army was greatly in arrears, and that which had been furnished was of very little value. A separation of the troops, without some good prospect of redress to the soldier, appeared to be the loss of all. At this critical moment, the proposal was made, not to lay down their arms, until their grievances were redressed, nor could such a measure fail to find advocates. While the flame spread with rapidity through the camp, and the efforts of some of our best officers failed to check the impetuous torrent, the father and defender of his country, and the friend of the soldier, now interposed and threw himself into the breach. Here stood the man, who had so often led this veteran band to victory and to glory, conjuring these companions of his toils, not to tarnish the splendor of their achievements, by perpetrating the pariah deed. The triumph was glorious and complete; order and harmony were restored; and the anonymous author of those incendiary addresses retired from the field, ashamed and confounded. I have uniformly believed it was not too much to say, that to the unbounded popularity and influence of that illustrious Chief, who now sleeps in his humble tomb at Mount Vernon, was the army then saved from disgrace; and perhaps the country, from bloodshed and ruin.

5. I object also to this bill, because it is attended with such a wasteful expenditure of national treasure. I fear gentlemen have not sufficiently attended to this circumstance, in their great zeal to conquer Canada. I say then, that the bounties and premiums alone, as proposed by this bill, amount to the trifling sum of \$360,000. The yearly expence of this establishment, will not fall short of five millions of dollars; and if you bring into the account the increased wages proposed to be given to the army, by a bill which lately passed this house, together with the losses and other expences always attendant on military operations, the annual expenditures will not probably fall short of eight millions of dollars. But I will not enlarge on this point, as I purpose to treat the general subject of expence more fully under another head.

6. Altho' I am opposed to the principle of this bill, yet to the 4th section I have a particular objection. By the provisions of this section, it is proposed to take from the senate their constitutional right of considering the nominations of the president, and transferring the power of appointing all the officers necessary for these troops (the colonels only excepted) to the president alone. To this doctrine of increasing executive patronage, I beg leave to enter my most solemn protest. By the provisions of this section you invest the president with the sole power of appointing eleven hundred and twenty commissioned officers, independent of the regimental staff. I ask this honorable committee, whether they are aware of the dangerous grounds they are thus making upon the principles of our government; and thus establishing precedents which may be quoted hereafter, to justify a heretofore more dangerous practice? The plea of agency, and maid of usurpation, has sometimes been offered to justify dangerous encroachments on fundamental principles of government.—But nothing of this sort is urged to support the section now under consideration. The senate is thus to be shut out of the establishment shall be organized. An argument has

been deduced from former practice, and the law of May 28, 1799, has been quoted to prove, that the same power was granted to the president then, which is proposed to be given now. If gentlemen will attend to the provisions of that law, they will readily perceive, that the powers granted are by no means alike. In '98 Congress considered this country on the eve of a war with France, and made certain preparations for such an event. Among other measures, they authorized the president of the U. States, on the event of a declaration of war against the U. States, or of "actual invasion of their territory, by a foreign power," to raise a force, not exceeding ten thousand men, and in the recess of the Senate, to appoint the officers. But even in this case, the nomination of the field-officers was to be submitted to the senate for their consideration at their next meeting. In the case now before us, we are actually at war, and the senate is in session, so that there is no analogy in the two cases. It has even been urged as a matter of convenience, that blank commissions could be delivered to the field-officers, to be given out as should be found convenient and necessary; a practice which I am by no means disposed to justify. And while I am upon this part of my argument, I take occasion to remark, that I have nothing to ask of the government for myself, nor for any friend on earth, and therefore hope my remarks may be considered as directed to the good of my country, and for the preservation of the principles of the Constitution.

7. I object further to this bill, because I am unwilling to afford any aid to the farther prosecution of this ruinous war, every day's continuance of which, renders an accommodation more doubtful and difficult.—If further progress is made, the angry passions will be excited; conquests will undoubtedly be made; alliances most probably will be formed, which will jeopardize, if not wholly destroy, the fairest prospects of our beloved country.—On this last prospect, what patriot can turn his eye, but with foreboding anxiety and fears!—When I turn my reflections to the fate of the European Nations, who have been forced into war with Great-Britain, and then into alliance with France, and behold them regularly moulded into members of that mighty empire, subjected to all her privations, and obliged to partake in all her wars of ambition and conquest, I shudder at the prospect before us, and wish to escape, before it is too late.

8. But I have another objection to the passage of this bill, which appears to be insurmountable. It is on the score of expence. Have gentlemen suffered themselves seriously to calculate the cost, not only of the present establishment, but of a further continuance of the system recently adopted? In private life, as well as in kingdoms, such provident calculations are deemed marks of sound wisdom; and why should we except our own country from so important an examination!—Let me not be told that this is no time to calculate the cost in dollars and cents, when so great a question is at stake. Sir, the question is a solemn one, and must be answered, and our constituents are entitled to an answer at our hands. Fortunately, indeed, would it have been for our country if this question had been satisfactorily settled before we adopted this, in my opinion, disastrous course.

We are now called upon for a loan of about \$20,000,000. If this bill should pass, we shall need at least 8,000,000 more—add to this the last loan, which in round numbers may be called (including treasury notes) 14,500,000, making a net amount of 42,500,000.

I enquire, then, how is this monstrous account of expenditure to be repaid? Nay, Mr. Chairman, I ask you if there is any provision made to pay even the interest? Our external revenue, which would in a short time have discharged the whole of our national debt, by the war on which we have voluntarily entered, is nearly annihilated; so that from the ordinary revenue on the branches of commerce which are permitted by law, according to Mr. Gallatin's report, we cannot expect an annual receipt into the treasury of more than two millions and an half of dollars after this year. Our system of internal revenue, has long since ceased, and the direct taxes reported at the last session of congress, for some reason, not explained to the house, are permitted to sleep.—The only resort seems to be to loans, as if this fund of individual wealth was inexhaustible. Is it then a fact, that this war is to be supported almost exclusively by loans? It becomes then a serious enquiry as to the facility of obtaining them. By examining the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, it will be found that from loans and the sale of treasury notes, there had come into the treasury, in the year 1812, about thirteen millions of dollars, and that by the sale of the remaining treasury notes authorised by law, about one million and an half more might be expected to accrue, making in the whole \$14,500,000. It will further appear from the same document, that of the sums already received, there were furnished by individuals, about \$4,000,000, and by banks about 9,000,000.

If the committee will give me their attention for a few moments longer, I

will satisfy them from what parts of our country this money has been furnished. Mr. Gallatin informs us, that of the \$13,000,000 above named, \$12,000,000 of it was furnished north of the Potomack. If this may be considered a standard, by which to regulate future loans, it may not be amiss to enquire in what part of the U. States the advocates of the war principally reside.

—Most unquestionably to the South of the Potomack.—I enquire further, in what parts of our country have the pledges of life, property, and sacred honour, been most abundantly given, to support the war in which we have embarked? The answer is, to the South of this place.—West of the Alleghany mountains.—If the sinews of war are to be looked for to the North, and the zeal and patriotism to carry it on is found principally to the South and West, it may be useful for us to learn first, whether the war has acquired such popularity in the northern states as to induce the money-holders to loan liberally for its support; and secondly, whether it will be proper for the government to offer more than common interest to obtain the money.—On the first point, I believe I am warranted in the remark, that the War Revenue has greatly abated in the northern States.—The manner in which it has been conducted; the instruments who have been appointed to command and superintend the operations of our armies, and the disgrace which has hitherto attended its operations, have seemed to convince the country, that from such management, peace cannot be expected. In fact, Sir, it becomes an enquiry of some importance, among the Yeomanry of the northern States, why the people of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, should be so much more awake to the capture and sufferings of our seafaring brethren, than the people of the Atlantic States, in which they reside, or from whence they sail?

As a further evidence, that the war has become more and more unpopular since its declaration, in certain northern sections of our country, I would turn your attention to the recent elections. Most of the gentlemen, north and east of Pennsylvania, who voted for the war, are now permitted to retire from public labor, and their places have been filled by men, who are the Friends of Peace and Commerce.—If the Vermont election should terminate in favor of the war candidates, the election will undoubtedly be a close one; and as the change of parties since last spring, (there being a clear gain of more than 3000 Votes, to the Peace-Ticket) is manifestly great, the call to the war party from that state is "be ye also ready." That the war may become prosperous, it must be in a good degree popular; and I have no hesitation, in expressing my full conviction, that this is far from being the case in the Northern States.—In fact, Sir, it is condemned, as an impolitic, ruinous measure, by almost all men of intelligence in that country.

But I shall be told, by the friends of this war, if it is indeed so unpopular, why shall it not be prosecuted, and this bill pass, with all its deformities, that our power may the sooner pass into other hands?

To this I answer, that a sense of duty, constrains me to warn you of the danger, before it is too late—a sense of honor, makes me unwilling to have my country and its armies disgraced; and that ardent love of country, which prevails in my heart, forbids me to be silent, so long as any hope remains of rescuing it from impending ruin.

I enquire, with no common solicitude, as to the expences and operations of the last campaign. If the patience of the committee was not exhausted, I should deem it useful and proper to enquire into the origin and progress of the Indian war upon our frontiers.—We are yet without any official information, to justify the first hostile operations, which were made upon the Wabash.—As if all minor considerations were to be absorbed in the great contest upon which we have contended with G. Britain—the Governor of a Territory commences an offensive war with the Savages; sacrifices the lives of many brave men in the field; invites the scalping-knife and tomahawk into the peaceful dwellings of the frontier settlements, and expends the treasure of our country to an immense amount, without any enquiry into such conduct.—In better times, such an act of outrage and devastation, entailing so much misery on our own citizens, would have been examined with a scrutinizing eye.

I enquire further, who has authorized the commanding officers of posts to invite the citizens of our country to flock to their standards, for the purpose of invading the Territory of our enemy? While the commander in chief of our armies keeps himself aloof from the scenes of action, we find one officer after another, issuing Proclamation upon Proclamation, calling for aid from their friends, and denouncing vengeance upon their foes. As my object, under this head, is only to examine into the expence to be incurred, I enquire how this waste of public Treasure is to be justified, and by whom is it authorized?—Sir, my full conviction is, that one moiety at least, of the expences of the last campaign, has been incurred by vo-

lunteers and militia, and in many instances wholly unauthorised by law.—My object is, to point out the evil, that, if possible, a suitable remedy may be applied. Unless something of this sort can be done, we shall expend more treasure in two years, than the net expence of the revolutionary war.

But even admitting these objections to have weight, we must have Canada, say the advocates for the war. It may not be amiss to spend a few moments, in examining this question:

1st. As to the benefits to be derived, and,

2d. As to the practicability of the object, I enquire then, if Canada should be conquered, what benefits would the United States gain by the acquisition? As to the new lands, most assuredly, we do not want any more. Can it be desirable to add more territory to our republic? Before the war was declared, some gentlemen asserted on this floor that the Canadians only waited for the occasion to present, and they would receive us with open arms, and rejoice to participate in the blessings of liberty which our government would impart. On this subject, distressing experience has taught us the reverse; and if disgrace and discomfiture could make the lesson more impressive, our country will not soon forget it. To lose an army and a territory at a stroke, is no common misfortune.

Others have asserted, that not only Upper and Lower Canada, but Halifax, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick must be wrested from the British government and annexed to our own.—When I hear gentlemen indulge in such bold flights of fancy, they appear to me never to have seriously considered the hazard and uncertainty of the enterprise; the benefits to be derived from the attainment, nor the cost of the acquisition. The government of the Canadas alone cost Great-Britain more than one million sterling annually. If she would surrender to the United States her jurisdiction of all her North American colonies, my decided opinion is that it would be bad policy to accept of them.

The nature of their government, and the mixed character of its inhabitants, would illly comport with the genius of our free institutions. In addition to this, the location of these provinces being accessible by fleets, and some of them having very safe and capacious harbors, would require a great naval as well as military establishment to protect and maintain them. But this is not the most unpleasant part of the picture. I apprehend much greater difficulties will be found in the attainment of these objects, than some gentlemen seem to be aware of. To appreciate the truth of this remark, gentlemen will do well to review the event of the war between France and Great-Britain as carried on in America, which closed with the peace of 1763. At that time the British colonies in North America (now the United States) afforded all the aid in their power to assist the mother country in the conflict. The expence was enormous, and human blood flowed in torrents from Fort Du Quesne, (now Pittsburgh) to Ticonderoga, and from Ticonderoga to Quebec. The sanguinary conflict on the plains of Abraham, in which the gallant commanders of both armies fell, decided the fate of that city.

The frequent and unsuccessful attempts to get possession of the Canadas during the revolutionary war, may afford some useful lessons on this subject. The city of Quebec, both from its natural position and the strength of its defensive works, may be considered one of the strongest fortresses in the world. Suppose then these provinces should be overrun by our arms, so that all the lakes and land north and west of Montreal should be in our possession; I enquire if it would be good policy in our government to maintain a military force in the field equal to the investment of Quebec? If a garrison of twelve or fifteen thousand regular troops may now be supposed to be quartered there, and capable of being increased the next summer to double that number, I beg gentlemen to make some rational estimate as to the force which it would be necessary to send into that country.—I presume the most sanguine friends of this war do not expect that Quebec will fall during the first campaign; and if we should continue the army for a second, I fear our present military establishment would be unequal to the service.

The inference from the whole is, that the prospect of success is very doubtful, at least; but even if we could insure success, the price to be paid, would far, very far, over-balance the value of the object, when attained.

But the prosecution of the war, upon the plan of invasion, heretofore adopted, will bring with it a train of evils, not easily to be foreseen.—Can any man in his senses believe, that a proud, warlike, and haughty nation, will suffer invasion upon her territories, and not attempt that retaliation which lies so much within her reach. Must the glory and beauty of our sea-port towns, the elegance and wealth of our cities, and the comfort and happiness of thousands, and even millions of our fellow-citizens, be jeopardized, to the miserable policy, and insatiable system of invading Ca-

mada?—Be assured, that the price is too great; and, sooner or later, reflecting part of the war, that their prosperity and happiness are not to be trifled with, or lightly away.

But, sir, when I consider the with which the enemy can bring of the most heart-rendering sort, very bosoms of our southern States, I stand astonished at the peace and friendship with which they count the contest. If gentlemen permit in this bloody war, they must that calamity and misery to their portion.—The hand of the is within their own dwellings, I ought I know, the Providence of permits this awful delusion, that vengeance may come on the most authors and abettors of this war, uttermost. Before these awful ments shall take place, I conjure gentlemen to pause, and to remember caution, which is given in the friendship, before it be too late, ready have we heard, and the nation filled my mind with horror several thousand black troops ready in the West-Indies to begin work of slaughter and destruction those who will suffer themselves, must know that the nation we have chosen for our enemy, means at command, to effect the full work. But I will dismiss this full picture, with a single remark: the subject not only justified, before. It is this, that those parts of United States which seem to be secure, and where this war raged the most seem to have been visited, and in my judgment, be visited, by a righteous power with the sword of calamities great out of this war. In proof of this, look at the incursions of the savages along the whole line of our western southern frontier; and if the war not too dreadful, even to compel the slave holding states look at true situation, and not hasten which may even rival at Domingo suffering and woe.

But say the friends of this war, of this bill, what would you have? Would you repeal the declaration of war, and deliver us over, body and foot to the enemy? To this I give a two fold answer.—First, if you rush madly on to ruin, regardless advice, as well as of the most consequences, it is no part of my business to extricate you from trouble. 2dly, I reply that the path of duty, only path of safety. The country yet be saved by pursuing an honest impartial and enlightened policy respect to the two great belligerents. Although I cannot at this time point out the only proper course, which this government ought to yet following the example of those who have preceded me in this my project shall be submitted frankness and freedom.

I say then let this government directly take honorable, impartial tenable ground, and the country support us. Determine to defend territory, and all the citizens who habit the soil, and bid defiance to Europe and the world, to drive us out of our domain. Away with the Frenchified doctrine, that "a sap floating colony," and as such must defende as a part of the territory. While we demand as our right, our native citizens shall freely traverse the ocean, let us scrupulously not coying foreigners into our service if we guard this part of our navy code, by suitable penalties, I can believe the difficulties relating to free intercourse would be insurmountable.

From the foregoing remarks I the following conclusions: 1st. The conquest of Canada and the other tish provinces in North America, be very difficult, if not impossible. That if we should succeed even in subduing them, the expence and treasure would greatly exceed value to the United States. 3d. If these territories should be incorporated into the union, it is probable, that a separation of the United States would be the consequence.

The late hour of the day, and the fatigue of the committee, ought to induce me to close my remarks. I time, and if I could prevail on the mittee to hear me, I would reply to the remark, so often repeated that the president had fully exacted desire for Peace; inasmuch as he overtures to that effect, immediately the declaration of war.—I will, ever, very briefly remark, that a copy of the instructions given to Russell, was not communicated to congress, when the President sent last correspondence of Mr. Russell the British government; yet it is manifest, that he was not limited in his powers; and it seems to have felt somewhat wounded by the intimation of Lord Castlereagh as to the object and sufficient powers; yet after telling us in his letter of Sept. 19, 1812, that he did not expect to hear repeated objections on those points, he seems to apologise to his own government having acted thus extrajudicially, may even add unwarrantably, and instructions. He says in his letter

Sept. 17, 1812, (which he brought himself, or more probably wrote in this place) "had the proposition been adopted, I should not have been without all hope, that it would have been approved by the President." Enough has been said, I trust, to induce us at least to doubt the declaration in *extremo*, so often made within this hall and out of it, that the olive branch has been constantly and fairly tendered to the enemy, and that it was rejected with disdain.

I have now finished the remarks which I intended to make on the bill before the committee. I will trespass on their patience but a few minutes longer, while I state one further objection to the continuance of this war, which will be derived solely from the moral state of the world, and the peculiar character of the war in that respect. What over impression the following reflections may make on the minds of others, I hope I shall be credited when I say, that from this consideration alone, arguments and reasons, more unanswerable than any or all others, force themselves upon my judgment, and oblige me to reprobate the war.

We live at a period, Mr. Chairman, the most solemn and eventful, that this fallen world has ever witnessed.—No believer, in the Christian religion, can be an inattentive observer of the astonishing scenes now acting on the human theatre.—While the great events, foretold in prophecy, are unfolding, in regular and rapid succession, the kingdoms and nations on the earth, are solemnly forewarned, how to conduct, that the calamities and judgments, threatened against the ungodly, may not overtake them.—The whole civilized world is now in arms; and while Continental Europe is convulsed to its centre, and has for many years been suffering the judgments of an holy God, for her impieties and her crimes, a great portion of the people of Great-Britain have been exerting themselves, to spread the knowledge and influence of that Religion, which alone can remove the malediction, and heal the nations.—While societies and institutions have been formed for this most benevolent purpose in Great-Britain, many of our own countrymen have united with them in the glorious work, of sending the holy Scriptures to the heathen through the world; thereby introducing light, and peace, and joy, into the abodes of ignorance, hostility, and woe.—Is it then a matter of no consequence to the people of this country, that these fair and happy prospects should be checked, and perhaps blasted forever, by this unhappy war? And can it be unworthy the Legislators of a Christian people, to reflect, that they are now waging an offensive war, and one which, in its consequences, may be found to be directed against Him who is the God of Armies? It is also a most deplorable consideration, that a continuance in this war may unite us to the destinies of those, against whom the GREAT JEHOVAH is now pouring out the full vials of his wrath.—This is the bitter ingredient in the cup, of which we have begun to drink.—When I reflect on these awful and solemn events, I cannot but weep for my infatuated country; and if I had an Angel's voice, I would call on every rational creature in the U. States, as well as on this hon. committee, and entreat them to pause and consider, before our country's doom shall be forever sealed.

By the last Mails.

OHIO. CHILICOTHE, FEB. 3.
Confirmation of the Total Defeat of Gen. Winchester's Army.
Letter from Gen. Harrison to Governor Meigs—dated
H. Q. Carriou River, 24th Jan. 1813.

DEAR SIR,
THE event, of which I expressed so much apprehension in my letter to you, from Lower Sandusky, has happened. The detachment under Col. Lewis was reinforced by Gen. Winchester with 230 men. He attended it, and took the command at the River Raisin on the 20th, and on the 22d he was attacked at reveille, by a considerable British and Indian force, with 6 pieces of artillery; the troops being surprised, and the ground unfavorable, had but little opportunity of forming to advantage. They were surrounded, and broke in 20 or 25 minutes. A major and captain, and about 25 privates, were all that effected their escape.

I had but 360 men with me, about 3 miles above the Rapids, where the news first reached me. I immediately ordered them to prepare to march, and set out with my staff to overtake a detachment of 300 men that had set out that morning for the River Raisin. I overtook them at the distance of 6 miles, but before the other troops (Col. Andrews' Ohio regiment) came up, it was ascertained that the defeat was complete, and it was the unanimous opinion of Gens. Payne, Perkins, and the field officers, that we should return. A detachment, to the amount of 170 of the most active men, was sent forward, with directions to proceed as far as possible, to assist those who were fortunate enough to escape. These were, however, but few, the snow was so deep that the fugitives

were entirely "exhausted" in running a few miles; those that did get off, effected it by turning down to the lake, and secreting themselves. I believe there were not more than 40 or 50 that got a mile from the scene of action, and the greater part of them were overtaken.

Never were the affairs of any army in a more prosperous situation than ours, before the unfortunate step of marching the detachment to the River Raisin. It was made not only without any authority from me, but in opposition to my views. Every thing in my power was, however, done to prevent any disaster, and reinforcements were pushed on with as much rapidity as possible. Major Cargrove's battalion (the first in the army) was within 14 miles of the scene of action, when he heard of the defeat, and 300 regulars were also on their way. I remained at the Rapids with one regiment only. In justice to Gen. Winchester I must observe, that I have understood, that the measure (marching the detachment to the River Raisin) was forced upon him by his officers; but whatever may have been the cause, and however great the calamity, both as it regards the nation and individuals, it is certainly not irreparable. By the unanimous advice of the general and field officers, I took this position yesterday, for the purpose of forcing a speedy junction with the troops in the rear, and to cover the valuable convoy of artillery and stores that are coming from Upper Sandusky. Unless the weather is very unfavorable, I shall be at the Rapids again in 4 or 5 days, and shall certainly give the enemy an opportunity of measuring their strength with us in another contest. For my part I feel no doubt as to the result, and if I can judge of the disposition of the troops, from the manner in which they received an address from me yesterday, a desire of avenging their lost companions, and retrieving their country's disgrace, is the predominant passion that occupies their minds.

I know not what proportion the prisoners of Gen. Winchester's late troops bear to the killed; some of the French who have come in, report the latter at 500, and others at 800. The detachment amounted to nearly 1000. I am, with much regard, dear sir, your humble servant,
WM. H. HARRISON.
His Excellency Gen. Meigs.

MARYLAND.
BALTIMORE, FEB. 10.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Burton has just arrived from Nantes, which he left the 25th Dec.—He has brought Paris papers to the 23d Dec.

The "Journal de Paris" of the 19th Dec. contains a long article of fulsome panegyric on the events narrated in the 29th Bulletin; which it compares to Xenophon's account of the retreat of the ten thousand; and is such an one, it says, as CÆSAR would have written. It acknowledges the loss of all the artillery, cavalry, and munitions of the Grand Army, but says nothing of the loss of men; and adds, these losses are already nearly made up; that the army will soon be more brilliant than it ever has been; and that they have a plentiful supply of munitions and provisions of all kinds at Wilna, for the winter.

PARIS, DEC. 20. His Majesty the Emperor arrived at the palace of the Thuilleries, at 11 o'clock in the night of the 18th. The approach of his happy return was announced during that day by volleys of artillery.

[P. Here we find a positive announcement of the return of NAPOLEON to Paris. We are not disposed to discredit articles of this kind. He might have been at Moloduchino the 3d, and in Paris the 18th at midnight, the distance being but about eleven hundred miles. He always rides at great speed, and his carriages are constructed for repose and refreshment.]

The British fleet is still in Lynnhaven Bay, stretched in a line completely across the channel; which entirely stops all vessels from coming in or going out. They daily make captures of small vessels, as they have small craft, pilot-boats, and their barges to cruise in shoal water. It completely stops the navigation.

PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 13.
Ariadne.—The case of the ship Ariadne, an American vessel belonging to Boston, and captured some time since, on her voyage from Alexandria to Cadiz, with a British licence, by the U. S. brig Argus, which has excited considerable interest in the public mind, was yesterday decided by the district judge Peters. His honor acquitted the vessel and cargo, and condemned the captors in damages.

NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, FEB. 16.
The Norfolk Revenue Cutter, has been captured by one of the captured pilot boats and the boats of the British Squadron, after a sharp contest. A letter has been received at Philadelphia, dated at sea Jan. 11, on board the ship Argo, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, stating that the Argo left Liverpool December 21—that in consequence of Russian victories, Lord Castlereagh had congratulated the House of Commons on the prospect of

a general Peace; and the Pennsylvania Cartel would sail Jan. 1. Let it be recollected, that our London papers are down to Dec. 20.

One of the Baltimore papers conjectures that the blockade is owing to the expectation of the arrival of a French fleet in the Chesapeake, the admiral wishing to prevent information of the force there.

MASSACHUSETTS.
BOSTON, FEB. 16.

FOURTH NAVAL VICTORY!
Last evening arrived in the outer harbour, the U. S. Frigate Constitution, Commodore BAINBRIDGE. Lieut. Ludlow came up to town, and was the bearer of the following information of another Brilliant Victory.

"On the 29th Dec. lat 13, 6, S. lon. 38, W. about 10 leagues from the coast of Brazil, the Constitution fell in with and captured H. B. M. Frigate JAVA, of 49 guns, and manned with upwards of 400 men. The action continued one hour and 55 minutes, in which time the Java was made a complete wreck, having her bowsprit, and every mast and spar shot out of her.

"The Constitution had 9 men killed and 25 wounded. The Java had 60 killed and 101 wounded, certainly;—among the latter, mortally, was Capt. Lambert, her commander, a very distinguished officer.

"The Java was rated at 38, but mounted 49 guns. She was just out of dock, and fitted in the most complete manner, to carry out Lieut. Gen. Hislop, Governor of Bombay, and his Staff, with Capt. Marshall, a commander in the British Navy, and a number of Naval Officers going to join the British ships of war in the East-Indies.

"Besides these, and having her own complement of officers and men complete, she had upwards of 100 supernumeraries of petty officers and seamen, for the Admiral's ship, and other vessels in the East-India stations.

"She also had despatches from the British Government for St. Helena, the Cape of Good-Hope, and to every British establishment in the East-Indies, and China Seas—and had copper on board for a 74 gun-ship and two sloops of war building at Bombay—and it is presumed much other valuables, all of which were blown up in her on the 31st December, when she was set on fire.—The Constitution was considerably cut in spars, rigging and sails. But not so much injured, but she could have commenced another action immediately after the capture of the Java, which latter vessel was made a complete unmanageable wreck.

"All the Officers and seamen taken in the Java, were paroled by Commodore Bainbridge, and landed on the 3d of Jan. at St. Salvador.

"The following is a list—1 Lt. Gen. 1 Major—1 Captain—1 Post Capt—5 Lieuts.—3 Lieuts. of Marines—1 Surgeon—2 assistant Surgeons—1 Purser—15 Midshipmen—1 Gunner—1 Boat-swall—1 Master—1 Carpenter—2 Captain's Clerks—Total Officers 38—and 323 petty officers, seamen, marines and boys—exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen liberated and given up to the Gov. of St. Salvador—and 3 passengers, private characters, whom the Commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted to land without restraint.

Com. Bainbridge was wounded, but has recovered. Lt. Aylwin was wounded, and died some days after. Mr. Waldo was also wounded. No other officers were injured.

The Java touched at St. Jago, Cape de Verde, and learned that the Essex had been there—and supposing the Constitution to be that frigate with cannonades only, kept at long shot, which prolonged the action. They learned by the officers of the Java that the Essex had captured a sloop of war, and four rich prizes. The Constitution has received only three shots in her hull. Capt. Lambert died 5 days after the action, at St. Salvador. The Constitution sailed from that port Jan. 6.

The Hornet was left off St. Salvador, watching the British sloop of war Bonne Citoyenne, said to have on board 1,700,000 dollars in specie.

"By a letter written by one of the officers of the Java, while a prisoner on board the Constitution, it is evident that the wounded must have been considerably greater, some of whom must have died of their wounds previously to removal. The letter states 60 killed and 170 wounded.

February 19.
HONOR TO VALOUR.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, Commodore Bainbridge landed at the Long-Wharf, from the Frigate Constitution, amidst salutes from the North end Artillery Company at Hancock's wharf, and the Washington Artillery at the Long-wharf. He was received at the landing place by Commodore Rodgers, Capt. Hull, Gen. Welles, and other gentlemen of distinction, and escorted to the Exchange Coffee-House by the New-England Guards. On his quitting his barge, and at short intervals, till he reached the Coffee-House, the assembled citizens greeted him with repeated huzzas. The concourse of people occupied nearly the whole space from the end of the wharf to the Coffee-House, and it was with difficulty the

escort penetrated. On the vessels in the harbour, across the wharf and street, and from many stores, &c. where exhibited that flag which his services have contributed to honor. On one ensign which was extended across State-street was inscribed the names of Hull, Jones, Decatur and Bainbridge.

We understand, that Lt. Gen. Hislop, taken in the Java, presented Commodore Bainbridge with a very elegant sword on parting with him, as a compliment for his magnanimity and humanity towards the prisoners.

The Officers of the Java, while on board the Constitution, mentioned that their frigate was formerly the French ship *La Renomme*, taken off Madagascar, May 20, 1811. in co. with *La Vengeance*, after a severe action, by the *Phœbe*, *Astrea* and *Galatée*. At the time of capture the *Renomme* mounted 44 guns. The British added 5 guns. On board the Java was a steel's hat, which rated her at 38.

The sloop of war reported to be captured by the Essex, is said to be the Nancy, of 16 guns, a brig, Lt. Fenwick, on the Brazil station.

Newport,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1813

We hope our readers will not pass lightly over the Speech of the Hon. Mr. TALLMADGE, which is published in our paper of this day.—Perhaps a better Speech was never delivered within the walls of the House of Representatives.—Mr. TALLMADGE was a distinguished officer in our revolutionary war, and has been a representative in Congress from Connecticut, for many years. To give this able Speech entire, we are obliged to omit a number of advertisements, and much other matter.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.
The General Assembly of this State commenced their session at East-Greenwich on Tuesday last, when his Excellency the Governor communicated an interesting Message, which we regret was not received in time for this day's Mercury.

The Assembly are engaged principally on the docket of petitions, which, we understand, will be gone through with before the session closes.

It is not improbable that when the particulars of the fourth brilliant achievement of our gallant Navy reach Washington, the House of Representatives may be induced to reconsider the "ungracious act" of refusing the reward due to the valiant HULL and his brave crew.—Be this as it may, we suspect that some of the Members of the House will feel very much ashamed of the vote they have given on that subject.

The Friends of Peace and Commerce of New-York, have nominated Major-General STEPHEN VAN RENS-SALEAR, as Governor; and GEORGE HUNTINGTON, Esq. as Lieutenant-Governor of that State. Election in April.

FROM WASHINGTON, FEB. 12.

On the proposition for excluding British seamen from our vessels as a means of Peace here is a diversity of sentiment even among Federalists.—While violent war-men oppose the bill as a submission: as implying culpable neglect in the party in not offering the proposition to Great-Britain before the declaration of war, many federalists see not in that proposition or otherwise sufficient grounds to reject the bill. The principal reasons with federalists for concurring in the vote for the bill are—that by expunging the provisions in the 8th section, requiring of Britain an entire relinquishment of imprisonment, a legislative admission of the right is made, and our objection confined to the abuse of the right; and which sanction the President will, probably, proceed in any treaty stipulation. At least the complexion of this proceeding, in expunging as above, is favorable to a conciliation;—it abates much of the former lofty pretension of the government in insisting on the flag as a protection to the crew—in fact it is a submission in the sense in which the term has been used by the party on former occasions. Well might Clifton of Virginia to day, in opposing the bill, call on his political friends to give him an answer to the question: Why did you not make this offer to Great-Britain before the war before so much expense of blood and treasure? Although the penal provisions of the bill are not sufficient to secure effectually a treaty provision for excluding British seamen from our vessels yet it is a Legislative pledge of our policy, favorable to a pacification with Great-Britain. It is not a war measure;—it cannot be.—as far as it goes it looks to peace.—Under these views many federalists will vote for the bill but with a dissenting mind, standing on that in no event will they consent to continue this disastrous war, at an expense of blood and treasure, of general suffering, exceeding a hundred fold the evil complained of by the object of the War.

Mr. Owen pinches, that the President alarmed by the growing opposition of the Northern and Eastern States is disposed to debate something in his terms on Great Britain.

While writing, the division is taken on the last reading of the bill—Ayes 84 Noes 53 Federalists voted about two to one in the affirmative.—N. Y. Evening Post

Capt. Jones, and the other late officers of the Wasp, have been appointed to the Macedonian now fitting in New-York, with the addition of Lieut. Carter.

Flour at Baltimore had fallen from 11 to 8 dollars, in consequence of the blockade by Admiral Warren's squadron.

From the New-York Courier, &c. Tuesday last.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman in Chillicothe, (in the state of Ohio), to a Member of Congress, dated February 8th, 1813.

"General Harrison states that the British and Indian forces were twenty-one hundred; that the ground was warmly and obstinately contested; that our troops on the enemy gave way, drove them in every charge and fought desperately, and would have been masters of the field, but for the return of a detachment of Indians, that were stationed to cut off the retreat, and engaged in killing stragglers.

"Our troops were overpowered, and six hundred of our brave fellows taken prisoners. Gen. Harrison says, Gen. Winchester, Col. Lewis, and Brigade-Major Garret, are among the prisoners. This information is derived from the inhabitants of the River Raisin, and those derived from their own spies that have since been on the ground. The number of the enemy killed on the plain considerably exceeds the number of troops we lost. On one flank of the British line, 60 men were killed and wounded and carried off in sleighs during the engagement. If they had not been reinforced by the body of Indians above described, the victory would have been complete on our part."

A London paper of Dec. 14th, says, in consequence of despatches from Admiral Warren, the following ships, viz the *Romillies*, Capt. Hardy, and *Cumberland* of 74 guns, the *Sybelles*, of 38, and seven smaller vessels have been ordered to reinforce the Halifax station."

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, Feb. 20, 1813.

ENTERED.
Ship Alexander Hodgdon, Lovett; Lisbon; Brig Joaquin, Del Cerro, Havana

CLEARED.
Sloop Fame, Earl, New-York; sch'r President, Carr, Charleston.

Arrived on Sunday, ship William, Chace.—The William was bound from this port to Baltimore, but on Thursday the 11th inst. off the Chesapeake, was taken possession of by boats from the blockading squadron, and sent into Lynnhaven Bay, where were the Maidstone, Statira, Belvidera, and Junon frigates: the San Domingo and Dragon had sailed two days previous for Bermuda.—Capt. Chace was informed of the blockade of the Chesapeake, and was ordered to return to this port.

Same day, Ship Alexander Hodgdon, Lovett, of Boston, 35 days from Lisbon. Capt. Lovett was bound to Alexandria, but in Lynnhaven Bay was boarded from the blockading squadron, informed of the blockade of the Chesapeake, but told he might go to any port not blockaded

GAS LIGHTS.

THE Proprietor, to gratify the public curiosity and to be in some degree remunerated for the very great expense which a long course of experiments have occasioned him will have the BARNUM HOUSE and the adjoining apartments lighted up with Gas to the exclusion of every other species of Artificial Light for Public Exhibition, on Monday and Tuesday Evenings, when a person will attend to give every necessary information.

Price of Admittance. 25 Cents each person.
Newport, February 19.

To be sold at Public AUCTION, On MONDAY, March 1, 1813, at the house of Mr. Asa Shaw, at the head of Broad-street.

TWENTY valuable COWS.—Should the weather prove unfavourable, they will be sold on the 6th fair day after.—Terms liberal and made known at the Sale.
Newport, Feb. 18

TO LET,

And possession given the 21st of March THE HOUSE, Shop in front. No. 107, Thames-Street, now occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Sweet.—Apply to
SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of excellent LAND, A confining of about Twenty Acres, situated in Plainfield, (Conn) on the road leading westerly from Plainfield Cotton Factory with a very convenient Dwelling House, shop, barn, and other buildings thereon, standing on a good well of water near the house and an Orchard of excellent Fruit, and bounded north on a river—Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the Subscriber, or by near and personal application.
JOSEPH SHEPHERD
Plainfield, Feb. 18, 1813

TO LET,

ONE of the best stands in Wickford, and possession given the 25th of March next, consisting of a large and convenient House, a large shop, barn, and chaise-house, about half an acre of good land, and a well of water.—It is conveniently situated for a public house and store, and has been occupied as such by Mr. William Pease.—To any person wishing to set up a store to put put wares, or for any other purpose, apply to the Subscriber, or by near and personal application.
BENJAMIN FOWLER

Joel Read's

Collection of PSALM TUNES.

A Second Edition of the New-England Selection, or Plain Psalmody, is now ready for sale at the Book-Stores of Manning & Loring, Boston, John Brewer, Providence, and Rowland Tappan & Barham, New York, and by the Publisher in Attleborough, (Mass.) The encouragement given the Publisher by the sale of his first Edition, and the solicitations of his musical friends, has induced him to publish this second edition, which is but little varied from the first, (by exchanging a few tunes) which he hopes will be for the better. He presents his thanks to all those who have patronised the Collection, and recommends this edition to the perusal and use of Societies, and teachers of Music in the several States, in New-England, and elsewhere.—Price 8 Dollars per dozen, 75 cents single. JOEL READ. Attleborough, Oct. 20, 1812.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public, THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour met with prompt and sincere acknowledgment. Newport, June 20.

PATENT KY LIGHTS, &c.

This day received, and for Sale by JOHN B. LYON, Lyon's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of Patent SKY-LIGHTS. He has also for sale, 2500 ft. of Rodwell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quinquas straight and several Fish.—Most Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. LYON contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note by that time. Newport, Dec. 18.

TO LET, (Possession to be given the 25th of March next.)

THE FARM in Coggeshall's neck, formerly belonging to Dr. Oliphant, with a good House, large barns, and other out buildings, and a valuable privilege of sea manure.—Apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD. South-Kingstown, Dec. 10.

Copperas.

EIGHT Hogheads, (about 6 Tons) of the above article, for sale by WILLIAM ENGS & SON, No. 170, Thames-Street. Newport, Feb. 10.

FOR SALE,

TWO or three Tons of superior Ship Timber, part of which has been in a dock more than a year, and near a good building spot; said Timber is near the stone Bridge in Tiverton.—Also, 2 or 300 Cords of Wood, within a mile of the landing.—For further particulars, enquire of ABRAHAM BARKER, Tiverton, or of ISAAC BARKER, Pomfret, (Mass.) Tiverton, 11th of 2d mo. 1813.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given. THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. M. Fearing, in Thames-street.—Also, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM. Newport Sept. 8.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in South-Kingstown, about 2 miles from Little-Neat Hill, containing 200 Acres, and has on it a good Dwelling-House, crib, stable, and a good orchard, and is well wooded and watered.

A FARM in Exeter, near the South-Wharf, containing 67 Acres, with a Dwelling-House, suitable for a retailing store; a barn, and a good orchard, and is well wooded and watered.—Possession will be given the 25th March next.—For further particulars and terms, which will be liberal, apply to SAMUEL UNDERWOOD.

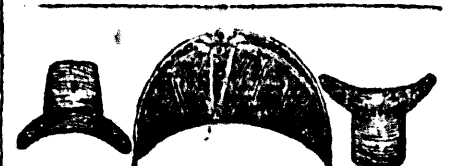
Silas Dean.

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—
Bales India COTTON
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havana cigars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and yassaia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.
And, A Quantity of Excellent Goods
Newport, Dec. 19.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.
HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles:—
Broadcloths, Cotton shirtings, Cassimeres, Pins, Blankets, Ferrets, Flannels, Q and bindings, Plains, Velvetens, Bombazettes, Genoa cords, Wildbores, Tabby velvets, Ratinetts, Dimities, Kerseys, Cambric do, Bockings, Furniture do, Ladies Cloths, Shirt moulds, Hatters' do, Worsted hosiery, Byaces, Beaver and Kid, Silk Twist, Gloves, Long Lawns, Linens, &c.

A L S O,
Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS: being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz. Purple picquet, Hailstone purple, Victory gauze, do leno, Birds eye, Tambor'd sprigs, Whip netts, Bendeau hdkfs, Drop netts, crape, leno & nett, Spotted leno, Policat & madras handkerchiefs, Plain leno, Imitation cambrics, Spotted crape, Book muslins, Riddle lappet, India muslins, Seeded books, Turkey red bandannas, Cluster seeded, Muscullipstanis, Patent nett, Bandannas, of all, spidered do, colours, &c. &c. Veined do.
The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece. Boston, Oct. 8.



Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz: Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers. Superfine do. Castors. Common do. Do. Patent elastic silk Hats. Plated and Wool Do.
With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston. Newport, August 15.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE, On the most reasonable Terms, A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also M-s-c. File by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel, or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coa. by the bushel.—Also, A quantity of Bricks a d Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

WHEREAS REBECCA COLE, Wife of the Subscriber having left his House and refuses to return, this is to caution and forbid all persons against trifling said Rebecca, or any of her family, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. SAMUEL COLE.

REGULAR Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, in front of No. 2, Market-Square.
A N assortment of GROCERIES and a variety of other articles.—Public Sales will be continued weekly, on each succeeding TUESDAY, if fair weather; if not the first fair day after. Those who may wish to dispose of Goods at Auction, may be assured that every attention will be paid to their interest, at the time and place as above. All Goods sold for cash, the sales will be ready to exhibit, and money paid, on no day succeeding each sale. Cash advanced if required, and Goods stored in a Fire-proof store. H. BULL, Auc'r.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
200 M. pine and spruce boards, pine and spruce scantling from 3 by 4 to 6 by 8, cedar and pine clapboards and shingles, locust and cedar posts, a quantity of birch boards and plank, 4, 3 and 2 inch oak, pine and spruce plank, bar iron by the ton, logwood by ton, a large assortment of wrought and cut nails and spikes by the cask, iron shovels by the dozen, pitch and turpentine by the barrel, sheathing boards, nails and paper, roll brimstone by the box, 2 pipes of old Madeira Wine, West-India and New-England Rum by the hhd. gin, cognac, Spanish and rectified Brandy by the pipe, cherry rum by the hhd. (Cognac wine by the qr-cask, 20 bbls. green and white coffee, 5 bales upland cotton, souchong tea by the chest, white Brazil sugar by the box, Albany peas by the cask, linseed oil by the bbl. negro head tobacco by the keg, copperas by the barrel, a quantity of Isle of France indigo, mace by the pound, pepper and pimento by the bag, 200 boxes brown soap, and 100 boxes mould candles.
Any of the above articles, together with a general assortment of Groceries at retail.
A small assortment of Dry Goods, consisting chiefly of American manufactures, among which are blue and mixed superfine Merino Broadcloths. All which will be sold on reasonable terms, by HENRY BULL & Co. Newport, Nov 20.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.
He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webbs, cord and tassels.
* * All orders from town and country will be attended to. Newport, May 21.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Joseph Freeborn, late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed by said Court for that purpose.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings any time within said term.

ELISHA ALLEN, } Com'rs
PELKO SANFORD, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
JOSEPH BROWNELL, Adm'r.
Middletown, Jan. 26, 1813.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.
43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.
A L S O,
8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.
Now landing from on board the ship George Washington at the Long-wharf. Newport, Oct. 10.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.
34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
36 do. New-York do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhd. Kentucky Tobacco.
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. Cotton.
Cash, advanced as usual, on Good deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.
CRANSTON & SHAW, Auc'rs.
Newport, Dec. 5.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do.; Lustre strings, well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Gingham, bombazettes, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear Muffs and Tippetts, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by OLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS Newport, Nov 20.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale, SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, all of which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single, as low as can be purchased from the publishers:—Among which are Webster's spelling-Books; Mavor's and Murray's do.; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d vols. Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic, American Precceptor, Morse's and Dwig's Geography; Columbian Orators; Letters, Murray's English Reader and Sequel, do. abridged and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.
Also received Forty Reams bell Foolscep Writing Paper, and a few Reams low-priced No. 2 and 3 do. Best English and American Letter Paper, and other Articles of Stationary.

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's Rhode Island Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the gross, dozen or single; Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum Books, with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates; Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS, of every description and price—wide and common brims, made in the best manner, and which will not crack or fade.
Just received from the Boston Factory, Men's superfine fashionable beavers; do. castor and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boys' felt Hats; few dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Some thousand rolls Paper-Hangings, suitable for rooms or window curtains.
Just received, 3 boxes low priced papers.
For sale, as above,
Several hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, Plays, Poems, &c. which will be sold for less than half their original Price.
Newport, Dec 4, 1812.

NEWPORT, &c.—Supreme Judicial Court,

Clerk's Office, county of Newport
WHEREAS WILLIAM FULLER, of New-Port in the county of Newport, labourer has this day filed in said Office the acts and doings of the General Assembly, at their October Session, A D 1812, granting him the benefit of an A & made and passed June 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent Debtors."—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said WILLIAM FULLER, that they be and appear, if they think fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said William Fuller.
GIDEON PALMER, Clerk.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1813.

Night about 1813

ADVENTURERS OF FORTUNE, And March to the Truly Fortunate LOTTERY OFFICE of

J. C. SHAW

Who sells HIGH PRIZES—and the order a Ticket in the PLYMOUTH-BANK LOTTERY \$19,000 Highest Prize, which Lottery will commence drawing on the 12th of Feb. in Boston.
N. B.—A correct List, from the Managers, will be received during the whole time of the drawing, upon which statement, warranted undrawn Tickets may be obtained by application as above. If you want Money—come and take.
Present price—Wholes, \$5 40
Halves, 2 87
Quarters, 1 50
But will rise as the drawing progresses
Newport, Feb 6.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, March 1, 1813, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

A LOT of Land, situated on a hill near the south end of the Town, with a large building thereon, formerly used in the Manufactory of Sperm-Candles, and which might with a small expense be converted into a convenient Dwelling-House.—Also, a large iron screw and bar, several coppers of various sizes, a number of cedar tubs, iron plates, and sundry other implements. The screw and copper, suitable for the use of clothiers and dyers.—The conditions of purchase will be made known at the time a place of sale.—Any person inclining to purchase the estate, or any of the materials separately, at private sale, may have a view of them and receive liberal encouragement, by applying to ROBERT ROBINSON. Newport, Jan. 28.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

To be Leased at Public Auction On MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. if fine weather, if not the first fair day after, on the premises.

WHAT pleasant and beautiful estate, late the property of Jos. A. MY, deceased, consisting of a good House, Barn, Crib and other buildings thereon, and three Acres of Land adjoining the same, with an Orchard thereon, about One mile from the State House.—Said House has been improved as a Public House, but will suit a Gentleman or Farmer.—Also, 20 Acres and one quarter of Land, adjoining the Town Pond.—Conditions may be known at the time and place.
Newport, Jan. 29.

to be sold at Public AUCTION

On SATURDAY, March 20, 1813, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, not previously disposed of at private sale.

A FARM, containing about 35 Acres of good land, with a Dwelling-House, out buildings, and a Store adjoining, suitable for a retailer, situated in South-Kingstown, about 2 miles from Little-Neat Hill, and 7 miles from South-Ferry; and belonging to the estate of Samuel Curtis, deceased.—Formerly &c. which will be liberal, apply to SAMUEL CURTIS, living on the premises. South-Kingstown, Feb. 9.

Marshal's Sale.

District of RHODE-ISLAND.
IN Pursuance of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Esq. Judge of the Inferior Court for Rhode-Island District I do hereby give public Notice, that I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on MONDAY, the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Long-Wharf, in NEWPORT, the British Sloop JEANIE, of the burthen of 340 Tons, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture. The Ship was built at Borrowdale, in Great Britain, is coppered to the bows, and is to be a fast sailer, and can be sent to sea small expense.
And also her Cargo on board, consisting of 16 or 18 000 bushels of Liverpool Salt, of excellent quality.
The Conditions of Sales will be 90 credit for the ship and her appurtenances. The Salt will be sold in Lots from 500 000 bushels; and all sums less than 5000 Dollars, cash; from 500 to 1000 dollars, days credit; from 1000 to 5000 dollars, 90 days credit; and any sum exceeding 5000, 90 days credit.
The Notes are to be given payable to Bank, with approved endorers.
The Inventory of the Ship and her appurtenances may be seen by applying to Messrs. CRANSTON & SHAW at Newport.
Dated at Providence, this 10th of Feb. A D 1813.
EBENEZER K. DEXTER, M.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, at present occupied by Messrs. GIBBS.—Possession given immediately.—Also, A Bake-House, adjoining same.—Apply to Wm. C. GARRATT. Newport, Feb. 6.